### ARBITRATION.

OUGHT PULLMAN TO HAVE REFERRED THE CASE TO JUDGES!

WILL LABOR AGREE TO REFER EVERY QUARREL TO ARBITRATION WITHOUT RESERVE!

(From The Weekly Tribune.) Since writing, a few weeks ago, on "The Lessons to be Learned from the Strikes," many letters have come to me written upon both sides of the question, and one from a gentleman in Wisconsin who had been working for the Pullman company previous to the strike, and who was in its employment at the time the men quit work.

He makes an intelligent statement of the demands made by the strikers and claims that my article does not give the situation fairly, or perhaps completely.

He states that what the workingmen who inaugurated the strike claimed was this: He says that heretofore a large number of cars had been made for the Pullman Company by these workingmen; that the company had leased those cars to the different railroads on terms which brought to the company great profits; that Mr. Pullman had refused to show the books of the company as to such leases, and refused to take into consideration the profits of such leases in determining the price the company should pay for labor at the present time.

For the purposes of this argument, let us admit that the statement is true. Admit that the Pullman Company had built a large number of cars, paying good prices for labor, and that instead of selling those cars they had succeeded in leasing them at a large profit. Admit that those leases were to run a long number of years, and that the profit on them at the present time is large and likely to remain large. In what way do these facts have any bearing upon what wages the company shall pay for work in making cars on contracts, which contracts it could not secure at all except at a price so low that it was inable to pay the former wages without great ose to the company? The leasing of cars already manufactured, on profitable terms, has nothing whatever to do with the wages which can or should be paid in building cars under new conditions and under new contracts.

Think a moment! Suppose the company had ased its own cars, formerly made, and that it had turned out that such leases had been made at a great loss. Will any one for a moment claim that such loss should be taken out of the wages of men building other cars on a different contract, and where such cars had been contracted for at a price which would warrant the payment of full wages to the men building them? Would the workingmen have submitted for a single moment to arbitrate the question whether the loss should be taken out of their wages or be borne by the company? Certainly they would

The reply would have been instantaneous, "We have nothing whatever to do with your leasing or selling cars. If you have exercised bad judgment and have leased your cars at a loss, that ought not to be charged up to us. It is a matter over which we had no control, in which we had no interest, and one which we refuse to consider in any way as affecting our wages. The contracts under which we are actually working are such as to entitle us to full wages. We want fair pay for the work we are doing on these new contracts. As workingmen we refuse to consider losses which have been made on leases, with which we had nothing to do."

That reply would have been complete. No company would have any right to ask the men to submit such a question to the decision of any outside parties.

Now, then, if the workingmen would have been in no way hable for any such losses, pray why should they claim benefits from any of the gains This proposition seems to me so clear as to be beyond all question. A company which should undertake to reduce the wages of men by claiming that they had formerly in some way lost some money by some outside transaction would be held up to ridicule by all good business men. It seems clear to me that workingmen can claim the right to have profits of that kind taken into consideration only in those cases where they

A QUESTION WHICH MUST BE FACED. Men may have been running a business suc cessfully for years, and may have accumulated wealth thereby. It does not follow on that account that they should be expected to continue susiness for an indefinite time, at a constant and sure loss. Men universally do business for the purpose of making money. No one, so far as I know, ever started a new business for the purpose of losing money, or continued it if they entinued to lose money. The reason is obvious: If a losing business were persisted in, the employer would soon be in a position where he could not do business at all. Wise men always try to manage their business in such a way as to gain nething by doing the business. A business may be good under certain circumstances, which worthless when those circumstances are changed. The price of articles produced in any establishment may become so low as to preclude the production of them at former cost without great loss. If a case of that kind occurs, the reuction of the wages of the men employed may be the only way to carry on the business without

Is it possible that the manager of such business has no right to say to his working people, "I not run this establishment longer and pay former wages without loss. I am able at this time to get only a certain price for my goods. I will submit my contracts to the inspection of you men who are going to do the work. I am rilling to pay you every dollar that can be paid under those contracts without loss to the company which I represent. If you desire to work at reduced wages, well and good. If not, my duty to the stockholders of the company which I repreent will compel me to close the works."

Is there anything unfair or unmanly in such proposition? It seems to me that when the officer of a company makes such a statement and offers to submit his contracts to the inspection of the men who are going to do the work, so that they too may see that the wages he offers are all that contracts will warrant, such officer has done all that workingmen have any right to ask him

An undertaking to make him couple with that transaction certain profits which may have accrued to the company in previous transactions seems to me so far fetched and so unreasonable that no reasonable man can claim that there is any justice in it.

MEN HAVE A RIGHT TO QUIT WORK. Again, a writer who signs himself "Dick," and hose article is published in "The Delevan Reblican," of Wisconsin, thinks my former article failed to recognize a principle which he claims is very essential in this discussion. He says:

seems to be conceded that it is entirely options with a man whether he works or ot; that if wages are not satisfactory he is under no obligation to also, that it is right that labor be organized and that a strike is proper whenever wages are un-satisfactory. I dissent entirely from this admission. The tendency of unrestrained power is toward op-The tendency of unrestrained power is toward op-pression, whether it he of high or low degree. I admit the right of every man to get what he honor-ably can for his labor; but, beyond fair wages, what a man gets if he gets it by compulsion, he gets wrongfully. The original proposition upon which the whole structure is based is that every man is bound to support himself and his family, if as one, or, in other words, to support himself those who may be properly dependent upon but I have no right to say that I will have a in sum for my labor or I will not work, when that course compels the public to support me or mine from the pockets of the taxpayers. No man has a right to be a public burden if he can possiavoid it. If a do not know enough to support

that I may be as light a burden as possible upon my neighbors. If I can support myself, and will not, because I cannot dictate the amount I am to receive, I am dishonest and ought to be placed in a workhouse.

The above quotation is clear cut and in the main correct. I hardly think, however, any one will claim that men have not a right to refuse to work for a certain price, if that price seems to them less than their work is worth, and if they believe that they can get a better price by looking further. In substance, "Dick's" statement is simply this, that no man has a right to say if he cannot get a certain price for his labor that he will not work at all. That is no doubt true, but that is seldom, if ever, the position taken by workingmen. Their position is this: "We believe our work is worth more than you offer us. We will not agree at this time to work at that price. We believe we can get more elsewhere." Or perhaps, "We think if we workingmen, all of us, join together and quit work, we can lead you to see that it is for your interest to pay us more now. At all events, we propose to make the attempt, not because we do not desire to work at all, but because we think the wages offered too low, and we have a right to make a fair struggie to secure what we honestly believe our labor should bring." How are these men to know whether they can get better wages unless they make a strong effort to get them? No man will claim that workingmen do not possess the right, legally and morally, to make such a trial.

# A RIGHT TO SEEK BETTER TERMS.

A man has a load of perishable property for sale. A dealer offers him a certain price. He refuses to take that price. He believes he can get more. At all events he hopes he can, and he proposes to try. Has he not a right to do that? He does not say, by refusing the first offer, that he will let his fruit rot before he will sell it at that price. He simply says, "I believe it is worth more. I may be compelled to take that price, or even less, but not now. I will try to do better." Every man surely has that right, even if he should in the end fail to make any sale, and though he should lose his goods entirely. If the man knew absolutely that the price offered him was all he could get, and that he must accept that or lose his load entirely, then there would be no excuse for his refusal. But it would be a strange law, even then, that would compel him to sell his goods, whether he wished to or not.

The same is true of labor. There is a law now in most States against vagrancy; but the great body of workingmen, even those who enter into strikes, are not vagrants. They are willing to work, but they seek better terms than are offered. They have an undoubted right to do this in a legitimate and businesslike way. I have heretofore been writing upon this subject mainly from a legal point of view. Morally, men have no right to be idle, when their own support and the support of their families depend upon the fruits of their labor. But this obligation in no way should prevent them from an honest effort to get what seems to them a fair price for their work.

## A STRIKE WHICH SUCCEEDED.

The streetcar drivers in New-York City and in Breoklyn were once compelled to work fourteen and sixteen hours each day. They remonstrated, they pleaded with their employers to give them relief from such overwork. The relief they sought was refused. Finally they quit work in a body and went quietly to their homes and remained there. They committed no violence, they interfered with no men who attempted to take their places. Their demand was not the demand stated by "Dick" at all. They did not say either by "word or deed," if we cannot have our hours of labor shortened, we will starve ourselves, or let our families starve, or become a public charge. They simply said this and nothing more: "Our employers refuse to recognize our just claim for shorter hours. We have used argument and entreaty, and they have availed us nothing. We now propose to try organized effort, combined action. The step we are taking will discommode the public. We know that. But our cause is so just that we hope in this way to enlist the public in our favor, and we expect the public to aid us in securing our just demands."

The people of New-York and Brooklyn and the entiré newspaper press united in sustaining those car drivers in the step they had taken? Why? would be held responsible for Because they had demanded what was right. They succeeded in getting what they Why? Because they were backed by the press and should have succeeded. Their demand was a just one, they resorted only to legal methods to secure what they claimed. The people were with them because their cause was just.

Now because those men succeeded when they were clearly in the right, and employed only legal methods, it does not follow that other men have the moral right to employ illegal methods when they are seeking to gain a point not clearly right, or, worse still, when they seek to gain a point clearly wrong, and when they must defy the best instincts and the better judgment of the public in what they attempt to gain.

# COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

"But," says Mr. Debs, "Mr: Pullman refused to arbitrate, and no fair man can ever refuse to sub-

to submit that question also to arbitration. I want some outsider to decide between us whether there is something to arbitrate or not." Is there any man insane enough to think for one moment that I should be compelled to submit such a question to the decision of any arbitrator on the face

of the earth?

What a man shall receive for any property which he owns, what another man shall pay for such property, what wages a man shall pay for such labor, and what wages a man shall pay for such labor, are questions which should always be left to an agreement between the parties themselves. There is no safety for the workingmen in a law which would compel them to of the earth? ties themselves. There is no safety for the workingmen in a law which would compet them to leave such a question to any one except themselves. And no man would hereafter put a dollar into any enterprise to give employment to his fellow men if he could not be assured that he would be permitted to manage the enterprise which he builds up. Workingmen have a right to cantrol their own time and labor, and they should concede to capital the same right of courted. This modern effort to array workingmen against employers is wicked and disastrous in the extreme. Both classes should lways work in harmony. Their interests are identical. The men who have denied themselves invaries to save a

who have denied themselves luxuries to save a little money, who have worked hard when other men were lounding or at play, and who have risked their savings in building up enterprises, who furnish employment, do as much for the who furnish employment, do as n world as the men who to the work.

#### THE SHIRKS NEVER GET AHEAD.

There should never be a feeling among workers that they are at liberty to shirk their work. The man who always tries to be worth more than he actually gets is the man who will end life as a partner in the conferm, or some day have a conand ready to do, to the full extent of his ability, whatever he can to advance the interests of the concern for which he works, is the man who cannot and will not be spared from that enterprise. Faithful devotion and honest labor are generally appreciated and should always be re-

warded.

Recently I said to an employe of a railroad company who seemed to be overworked: "Haven't you a tough job on your hands?" His reply impressed me greatly. He answered: "It is tough just now, but a man would be a cnump who would not accent cheerfully unusual work now and then for a company which treats its employes as white as this company treats us." That man has a future before him. Watch him. He will some day be superintendent of that or some other some day be superintendent of that or some other

some day be superincensent of that of some contract railroad.

Employes have a perfect right, when there is nothing in their contract forbidding, to combine together for mutual protection and helpfulness. They have a right to trike, singly or in concert, if not satisfied with their wages or treatment, and there their rights of toerdion cease.

If the employers had the right to compel employes to submit the question of wages and continued service to arbitrators, the employes would be reduced to practical slavery. What same man would hire to ar individual, firm or corporation for one day, for six months, or for any length of time, if at the expiration of his contract he could be compelled to submit the question of subsequent wages and subsequent employment to an enforced and subsequent employment to an enforced

arbitration?

Neither would any person dare to build a factory and employ men in it, if after the termination of his first contract with his employes they could compel him to submit to compulsory arbitration absolutely the question of future wages and future employment. If such a right were to be conceded to the workers of the United States, even a family would not be safe in hiring a cook or a coachman. The doctrines taught by Mr. Debs are faise in principle and pernicious in their influence even upon labor. He would gather around him the workingmen who have wives and children to support and who are receiving fair wages from honorable employers and would fill them with distrust and discontent. He would urge them by conspiracy and compulsion to obtain an advance of wages. As a result, his deluded followers would soon be without wages and their families without support.

If I could reach every workingman in the United States with my voice to-day, instead of addressing them in the language of Mr. Debs and other agitators, I would say: "Gentlemen, if you want to be successful, you should find employment with an honorable, successful man, firm or corporation. You should obtain as favorable con-Neither would any person dare to build a fac-

want to be successful, you should find employment with an honorable, successful man, firm or corporation. You should obtain as favorable contract of hire as you can, and then you should be much more desirous to be worth more to your employer than the wages you are to receive than you should be anxious to obtain the last cent you earn. You should give to your employers such diligence, willingness of hand, and fidelity that at the end of your first engagement increased wages would be voluntarily offered you. You should recognize the fact that no employer can afford to lose a willing, competent, steady and industrious man."

Continued employment, increased wages, happi-Continued employment, increased was ress, contentment and prosperity come to workingmen, who are willing and anxious to give to their employers the best service there is in them. On the banner of Mr Debs should be printed the words "Conspiracy, Organized Idleness, Buildozing, Boycotting, Dissatisfaction, Discontent, Poving, Povi banner around which recommend the honest sons of toil to gather would be printed words like the following: "Industry, Temperance, Economy, Fidelity, Contentment, Steady Employment, Courage, Prosperity, Self Respect and Happiness." R. G. HORR.

THE ARCHBISHOP AND THE BARROOMS.

THE REV. M. C. PETERS SAYS THE PRELATE

IS PREACHING ONE THING AND PRAC-TISING ANOTHER.

"Archbishop Corrigan and Our Saloons," subject of a sermon preached in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, in Twenty-third-st. yesterday morning by Madison C. Peters. His text was "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putieth the bottle to him, and maketh him drunk also"—Hab-bakuk ii, 15. He said in part:

Belli. In Tentry-finited.

CONPULSORY ARBITRATION.

"But," says Mr. Debs, "Mr. Pullman refused to arbitrate, and no fair man ever refuse to submit differences to arbitration." More than that these agitators all over the country are now demanding that a law shall be enacted which will secure in every instance "compulsory arbitration."

When differences arise among men about matters of account, about certain things which have been performed, or, certain acts which should have been left undone, no more honorable methods are pursued than to leave such difference that the country are not can be pursued than to leave such difference the decision of some third party, and an agreement to aboth by such decision should senerally be made.

But that is not compulsory arbitration. Every man will agree that there are many case in which men are remewould be willing to leave the decision of any outsider. Working men, and the country arbitration are remembered that the state of the country arbitration and the country of the country arbitration and the country of the count

# TO STOP GERRYMANDERS.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION AT WORK ON A FAIR APPORTIONMENT.

JUSTICE TO NEW-YORK CITY REPUBLICANS-AR RANGING THE SENATE DISTRICTS-DRAFT OF THE AMENDMENT SO FAR AS COMPLETED.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Albany, Aug. 26.—Several of the Republican lead-ers of the Constitutional Convention were hard at work until a late hour last night at the house of Joseph H. Choate, president of the Convention, at No. 29 Elk-st., preparing the legislative apportionment amendment to the Constitution. Among those present were President Choate, Elihu Root and Edward Lauterbach, of New-York; E. R. Brown, of Watertown, who introduced the amendment, and Charles Z. Lincoln, of Little Valley. Messrs. Brown and Lincoln were present as the Republican members of a sub-committee appointed yesterday by the Committee on Legislative Organization to complete the apportionment amendment.

Mr. Root and Mr. Lauterbach were absent from the two sessions of the Convention yesterday, bending their attention exclusively to dividing the territory in New-York County into Senate Districts of contiguous territory, and possessed of about the same amount of population. Before beginning their task they obtained a big map of New-York City maps of the present Assembly and Senate districts. and statistics showing the population and the votes cast at recent elections in each election district of the county of New-York. Then they went to work. cern of his own. A man who never forgets the They quickly discovered, upon looking at the map, interests of his employer, who is always watchful that David B. Hill, Edward Murphy, jr., Richard Croker and William F. Sheehan, in preparing the Legislative Apportionment act of 1892, had gerrymanded in a ruthless manner the Senate districts of New-York. With 100,000 Republican voters in the city every Senate District was so arranged that by no possibility could a Republican be elected as Senator. Each one of New-York's seven Senate districts must be represented at Albany by a Democrat, according to Messrs, Hill, Murphy, Sheehan and Croker. There must be no representation in the Legislature of the Republican taxpayers of New-York; men undoubtedly the owners of three-fourths of the property, outside of the parks, in the great city.

JUSTICE TO REPUBLICANS.

New-York City will have twelve Senate districts under the apportionment amendment. Now she has seven Senators. The Republican Constitutional Convention will thus grant the Gibraltar of the Democratic party five additional Senators. But Mr. Root and Mr. Lauterbach plan also to give the Republican party at least one representative from New-York City. The Republican Senate District will be composed of the northern half of the old HIId Assembly District, ranging in the centre of the

of the city of Brooklyn, and the late town of Gravesend.

District number six (6) shall consist of that part of the county of Kings comprising the Ninth (9). Eleventh (11). Twentieth (20), and Twenty-second (22) wards of the city of Brooklyn.

District number seven (7) shall consist of that part of the county of Kings comprising the Fourteenth (14). Fifteenth (15), Sixteenth (16) and Seventeenth (17) wards of the city of Brooklyn.

District number eight (8) shall consist of that part of the county of Kings comprising the Twenty-third (25). Twenty-fourth (29) things comprising the Twenty-third (25) that the county of Kings comprising the Twenty-third (25) wards of the city of Brooklyn and the town of Flat'ands.

District number nine (9) shall consist of that part of the county of Kings comprising the Eightenth (18). Twenty-sighth (28) wards of the city of Brooklyn.

part of the county of Kings comprising the Eighteenth (38). Twenty-sixth (26). Twenty-seventh (27) and Twenty-eighth (28) wards of the city of Brooklyn. (Districts ten to twenty-two, inclusive, are to comprise parts of the county of New-York.)

District number twenty-three (23) shall consist of the counties of Orange and Rockland.

District number twenty-four (24) shall consist of the counties of Dutchess, Columbia and Putnam. District number twenty-five (25) shall consist of the counties of Uster and Greene.

District number twenty-six (26) shall consist of the counties of Delaware, Chenango and Sullivan. District number twenty-seven (27) shall consist of the counties of Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton and Schoharle.

District number twenty-eight (28) shall consist of the counties of Saratoga, Schenectady and Wash inston.

District number twenty-nine (29) shall consist of the counties of Saratoga, Schenectady and Wash inston.

District number thirty (39) shall consist of the county of Rensselaer.

District number thirty (39) shall consist of the counties of Clinton, Essex and Warren.

District number thirty-one (31) shall consist of the counties of Clinton, Essex and Warren.

District number thirty-twen (32) shall consist of the counties of Otseso and Herkimer.

District number thirty-five (33) shall consist of the counties of Otseso and Herkimer.

District number thirty-five (34) shall consist of the counties of Jefferson and Lewis.

District number thirty-seven (37) shall consist of the counties of Otseson and Lewis.

District number thirty-seven (38) shall consist of the counties of Otseson and Lewis.

District number thirty-seven (37) shall consist of the counties of Otseson and Lewis.

District number thirty-seven (37) shall consist of the counties of Otseson and Lewis.

District number thirty-five (38) shall consist of the counties of Otseson and Seneca.

District number forty-twe (49) shall consist of the counties of Otseson and Seneca.

District number forty-twee (43) shall consist of the counties of Otse

falo.

District number forty-eight (48) shall consist of that part of the county of Eric comprising the Second. Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eieventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards of the city of Buffalo.

District number forty-nine (49) shall consist of that part of the county of Eric comp. Ising the Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-fifth wards of the city of Buffalo, and all of the remainder of the said county of Eric.

District number fifty (50) shall consist of the counties of Chautauqua and Cattaragus. FUTURE APPORTIONMENTS. 4. An enumeration of the inhabitants of the

shall be taken under the direction of the

Legislature in the year one thousand, nine hundred and five, and at the end of every ten years thereafter, and the said districts shall be so altered by the Legislature at the first regular session after the return of every enumeration that each Senate District shall contain as nearly as may be an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, in as compact form as practicable; and shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration, and shall, at all times, consist of contiguous territory, except that the county of Richmond may be joined with any county on Long Island; and no county shall be divided in the formation of a Senate district except to make two or more Senate districts. Nor shall any districts contain a greater excess in population over an adjoining district in the same county than the population of a town or block therein, adjoining such district. Counties, towns or blocks which, from their location, may be included in either of two districts, shall be so placed as to make said districts most nearly equal. An additional Senator shall not be apportioned to any county on less than one-half the ratio, nor shall an additional Senator be apportioned to any county on less than the full ratio, when the average number of inhabitants, excluding allens, in the districts in such county vould not otherwise be one-tenth more than the ratio. fter, and the said districts shall be so altered by

#### ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS

5. The Assembly shall consist of one hundred and fifty members, elected for two years. The members of the Assembly shall be chosen by single districts, and shall be apportioned by the Legisdistricts, and shall be apportunded by the Legislature at the first regular assiston after the return of every enumeration among the several counties of the State, as nearly as may be according to the number of their respective inhabitants, excluding allens. Every county heretofore established and separately organized, except the county of Hamilton, shall always be entitled to one member of Assembly, and no county shall hereafter be erected unless its population shall entitle it to a member. The county of Hamilton shall elect with the county of Hamilton shall, according to the ratio, be entitled to a member. But the Legislature may abolish the said county of Hamilton and annex the territory thereof to some other county or counties.

The quotient obtained by dividing the total population, excluding aliens, by the number of members of Assembly shall be made as follows:

First—One member of Assembly shall be apportioned to every county, including Fution and Hamilton as one county, encluding Fution and Hamilton as one county, including Fution and Hamilton as one county, containing such ratio and one-half over.

Third—The total population (excluding aliens) of the remaining counties of the State shall be divided by the number of the remaining members of Assembly, and the quotient shall be the ratio for the lature at the first regular assaion after the return

Third—The total population the remaining counties of the State shall be divided by the number of the remaining members of Assembly, and the quotient shall be the ratio for the apportionment of said remaining members. Members apportioned on less than the ratio shall go to the counties having the highest remainders in the order thereof respectively. No county shall, in any case, have more members of Assembly than a county having a greater population.

#### PROVISIONAL ARRANGEMENT. Sec. 5. "A." Until after the next enumeration

members of Assembly shall be apportioned as folows: Albany county, four (4) members; Allegany county, one (i) member; Broome county, two (3) members; Cattaraugus county, two (2) members; Cayuga county, two (2) members; Chautauqua

Root and Mr. Lauterfach plan also to give the North Company at least on representative to the publican Party at least on representative to the publican New York City. The Republican in the centre of Manhattan Island, at least the least protect the country of the centre of Manhattan Island, at least the least protect the centre of Manhattan Island, and the land of Mark at least the least protect the least provided the least protect the least

COMMITTEE WORK WELL ADVANCED. Albany, Aug. 25 .- All of the committees, with the exception of the committee having the apportionmen

Albany, Aug. 2.

exception of the committee having the apportionment plan in charge, have completed their work.

There are seventy amendments in the Committee of the Whole and a dozen on the order of third reading. The most important on the latter order are the judiciary article, the amendment abolishing contract prison labor, and the amendment prohibiting the use of railroad passes or telegraph or telephone franks by public officials or employes.

The friends of the canal may hope for some constitutional provision recognizing the importance of and favoring canal improvements. Judge J. Rider Cady, of Hudson, who is chairman of the Canal Committee, expects to have ready in a few days an amendment similar to that asked for by the Canal Conference, which met here last week, which will empower the Legislature, in its discretion, to make provision for canal improvements.

The Republican leaders in the convention still think that the convention can finish its work by the delegates ceases under the law.

DISAPPROVING THE M'CLURE REPORT. Profile House, N. H., Aug. 24.-The American For estry Association held a largely attended session here last night, at which the question of forestry reservations was discussed. The meeting considered the action of the State of New-York in setting assite the Adirondack Reserve, and unanimously adopted a resolution disapproving the report of the McCiure Committee, in the New-York Constitutional Convention, which proposes to incorporate in the new Constitution a clause forbidding the cutting or all lumber upon State lands or the utilization of all lumber upon State lands or the utilization of the same in any way for revenue. Strong speeches in favor of the resolution were made by B. E. Turner, of the forestry division at Washington; Dr. Turner, of the forestry division at Washington; Dr. R. O. Northrop, of Connecticut, Judge Warren Highley, of New-York: Sanator William E. Chandler, of New-Hampshire, and others, who declared that the details of forestry regulations have no place in constitutions. here last night, at which the question of forestry

#### A RENOMINATION FAIRLY EARNED. From The New-York Press.

From The New-York Press.

"The Press" learns with pleasure that there is likely to be no opposition whatever to the renomination of Mr. Lemuel Ely Quigg as Representative in the XIVth Congressional District. Representative Quigg has carned a renomination and a re-election at the hands of his constituents. He has proven himself a strong and ready debater in the House, and has been an effective fighter for the Republican cause. The protection issue on which Mr. Quigg

Enropean Advertisements.

HOTEL DE LILLE ET D'ALBION, 223, Rue St Honore, Paris,
Between the Tuileries Gardens, Place Vendome
and New Opera. Advantageous arrangements for
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Paris.

HENRY ABADIE. EUROPEAN ADVERTISERS will find the

London office of The Tribune, 75 First Street, E. C., a convenier; place to leave thei advertisements for pub-lication in The Tribune.

achieved his signal victory will be the former question before the people in the coming election, and the voters of the XIVth District have the best of reasons for returning their able and couraçous Representative to Congress.

WANTS TO BE SHUT UP FOR LIFT.

A FORMER SOLDIER WHO COULDN'T GET WORK

SEEKS A HOME IN A PRISON. John Prehn, aged forty-two, who used to be ene of Uncle Sam's soldiers, was a prisoner in he Tombs Police Court yesterday morning on a charge Tombs Police Court yesterday morning on a chaige of stealing a pair of silppers worth 15 cents from Leon Hirsh's shoe store, at No. 176 Grand-st. Prein, stole the silppers Saturday sight; then he hunted up a policeman and told him what he had done, saying he wanted to be arrested and sent to prism for life. He repeated his request to Justice Martin in court yesterday morning, saying that it was impossible for him to find any work. He wanted a home, he said. He had been a solidier, stationed at Fort Logan, for six years, and, having been discharged, said he could not re-enlist because he was too old.

Justice Martin held him for trial in \$300 ball, and the ex-soldier marched down to the prison with a contented smile on his face.

#### CAUGHT AFTER TWO YEARS.

William Mahoney, aged twenty-seven, of No. 611 was arraigned in Yorkville Court yesterday for a crime alleged to have been Court yesterday for a crime alleged to have been committed two years ago. On the night of Sunday, September 4, 183, Policeman Quinn, of the East Twenty-second-st, station, surprised two burgiars working at the safe in Wilitam Brun's coal office, at No. 506 East Twentieth-st. He caught one of the fellows, Michael McCarthy, who on the 18th of the following month was sentenced to four years in Sing Sing by Recorder Smyth. The other fellow escaped at the time, but was identified by Quinn as Mahoney. At 9-20 o'clock on Saturday night Quinn ran across Mahoney at Eighteenth-st, and First-ave, and arrested him. "Tim sorry you found me," was Mahoney's sole comment. In the Yorkville Court yesterday Justice Meade held Mahoney in \$1,000 bail to answer.

#### Exentaions.

Long Island Railroad's Great Excursion Routes TO THE SEA.

# Manhattan Beach.

Trains Leave Foot East 34th St.

ROUND TRIP, 40 CENTS.

6:40, 7:40, 9:30, 11:00 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:40, 3:54, 4:40, 5:40, 6:30, 6:30, 7:30, 7:30, 8:30, 8:30, 9:30, 6:58, 11:00 P. M. Additional trains on Saturdays, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00 P. M. On C. I. J. C. Race Days, 12:30, 1

MANHATTAN BEACH-MONDAYS.

Monday, August 27th, last day this season of reducates.

ADULTS 50 CENTS.

CHILDREN 25 CENTS.

Tickets via East Sith-st good on railroad and ADMISSION to SOUSA'S CONCERTS and HAGENBECK'S. The Manhattan Hotel, with its fine rooms

broad plazzas and great restaurant, dining 10,000 persons daily. SOUSA'S CONCERT BAND HAGENBECK'S TRAINED ANIMALS

PAIN'S LALLA ROOK! AND GRAND FIREWORKS Every evening except Sunday and Monday. Coney Island.

Rockaway Beach.

# Trains leave LONG ISLAND CITY 8:45, 8:40, 9:45, 11:80 A. M. 12:30, 1:35, 2:35, 73:05, 3:40, 4:35, 5:40, 6:40, 7:35, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50 P. M. \*Saturdays only. Sundays, 7:10, 9:15, 10:15, 10:45, 11:05, 11:25, 11:30 A. M. 12:15, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 2:15, 2:35, 2:50, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 5:16, 135, 6:43, 7:05, 7:25, 7:50, 8:10, 8:22, 8:15, 8:20, 10:38

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND. STEAMERS LANDING AT THE OCEAN PIERS.

TG-DAY'S TIME TABLE, subject to change: FROM WEST 23D-ST., N. R., 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00, 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, FROM FIER (NEW) NO. 1, N. R., a half hour later, RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:4, A. M. 12:40, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:25, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

FOR LONG BRANCH LANDING AT NEW IRON PIER. LEAVE 22D-87, N. R., 9-30 A. M., 3-30 P. M. LEAVE PIER I. N. R., 10 A. M., 4 P. M. LEAVE LONG BRANCH, 12-15, 6-15 P. M.



# SPECIAL HARLEM SERVICE. LEAVE 1177H ST. E. R., 10:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M., GLEN ISLAND, 11.30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. WEST POINT, NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.

Daily excursion (except Sundays) "NEW.YORK" From Destrouses-st. Pier.

West 22d-st. Pier.

West 22d-st. Pier.

Annex beat, from Fulton-st. Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.

Beat, From Fulton-st. Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.

MORNNG and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

# Legal Notices

N PURSUANCE of an order made by the Hon. Henry W. Bookstaver, on the 25th day of July, 1504, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against Lawrence D. Alexander and Horace Raymond Munger, lately doing business in the city and county of New-York, under the firm name of L. D. Alexander & Co., or against either of them, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignies of the said Lawrence D. Alexander and Horace Raymond Munger, for the benefit of their firm and individual creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 50 Breadway, in the city of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October, 1804.

Dated, New-York, July 26th, 1804.

MACFARLAND & PARKIN.

Altorneys for Assignme.

22 William Sirvet, New-York City.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—The Riverhead Savings Bank, Plaintiff, against Jonnie H. Joachim, individually and as administrator of the goods, etc., of Henry E. Krone, decamed, and Michael A. Joachim, her husband. Edward M. Krone, Neille B. Krone, his wife, Minnie Bryne and John J. Bryne, her husband. Bertha Loftus and Edward Loftus, her husband, Adolph Krone and Krone, his wife, Henry Krone, Johanna Krone, Neille Krone and Willie Krone. Defendants
To the above-named defendants.
To the above-named defendants
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the rollef demanded in the complaint.

Dated May 18, 1894.

Dated May 18, 1894.

TIMOTHY M. GRIFFING.
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and P. O. Address, Riverhead, Euffolk Co., N. Y.
To Edward M. Krone, Neille B. Krone, his wife, Adolph
Krone and Willie Krone, Defendants
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Williard Bartlett, dated
the 27th day of July, 1894, and filed with the complaint
in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at
Brooklyn, N. Y.

TIMOTHY M. GRIFFING, Plaintiff's Attorne

Proposals.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, D. C. OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, D. C.,
Washington, D. C., August 27, 1834.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p. m.,
Tuesday, September 4, 1894, for grading Massachusetts
Avenue extended.
Blank forms of oroposals, specifications, etc., may be
obtained at this office.
JOHN W. ROSS,
GEORGE TRUESDELL,
CHAS. F. POWELL.